Reray .... Narayenan R.

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1996 16 61
RC201.A1A68

Tam J. Immunol. 1997
158 200-208
QR 180.A6

Blackburn G.M.(1990)
J&C 265:5919
Guarantee

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NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
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NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19	May 31	PCTFULL to be reloaded. File temporarily unavailable.
NEWS 20	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:03:54 ON 07 JUN 2002

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=> FIL BIOSIS MEDLINE SCISEARCH CA
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=> s SP1 or (NF Kappa B) or EGR1 or AP2
L1       65870 SP1 OR (NF KAPPA B) OR EGR1 OR AP2

=> s l1 and aptamer
L2          21 L1 AND APTAMER

=> s l2 and g-rich aptamer
L3           0 L2 AND G-RICH APTAMER

=> s l2 and g-rich
L4           1 L2 AND G-RICH

=> d l4 ti

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   G-rich oligonucleotides binding transcription factors
     involved in inflammatory responses for the treatment of inflammatory
     disease


=> d l4 bib

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   129:117842  CA
TI   G-rich oligonucleotides binding transcription factors
     involved in inflammatory responses for the treatment of inflammatory
     disease
IN   Tam, Robert
PA   ICN, Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9829430          A1   19980709      WO 1997-US23927  19971219
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US,
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            UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
            FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
            GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9857200        A1   19980731       AU 1998-57200    19971219
     EP 968226         A1   20000105       EP 1997-953460   19971219
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, FI
     CN 1242775        A    20000126       CN 1997-181056   19971219
     BR 9714438        A    20000321       BR 1997-14438    19971219
     JP 2002512599     T2   20020423       JP 1998-530233   19971219
     NO 9903170        A    19990825       NO 1999-3170     19990625
PRAI US 1996-34509P    P    19961227
     WO 1997-US23927   W    19971219


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:03:54 ON 07 JUN 2002)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, CA' ENTERED AT 16:04:08 ON 07 JUN 2002
L1         65870 S SP1 OR (NF KAPPA B) OR EGR1 OR AP2
L2            21 S L1 AND APTAMER
L3             0 S L2 AND G-RICH APTAMER
L4             1 S L2 AND G-RICH

=> dup l2
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):remove
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L5            11 DUP REMOVE L2 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 bib abs 1-11

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   135:285337  CA
TI   Methods for identifying peptide aptamers capable of altering a
     cell phenotype
IN   Benson, John D.; Vincent, Sylvie Magali; Brasher, Bradley Bryan
PA   Enanta Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2001075178      A2   20011011       WO 2001-US10953  20010404
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
             HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
             RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
             VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-194722P   P    20000404
AB   The invention provides methods and compns. for screening and identifying
     peptide aptamers that can modulate a cell phenotype and further,
     can be used for the treatment of a disease involving a misregulated cell
     phenotype, such as, for example, a cancer.  The method involves contacting
     cells with a library of expressible nucleic acid sequences encoding random
     peptide aptamers, selecting at least one cell having an altered
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phenotype, and identifying the expressed **aptamers**.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001301737 MEDLINE
DN 21226230 PubMed ID: 11327864
TI In vivo recognition of an RNA **aptamer** by its transcription factor target.
AU Cassiday L A; Maher L J 3rd
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA.
NC GM54411 (NIGMS)
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (2001 Feb 27) 40 (8) 2433-8.
Journal code: A0G; 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200105
ED Entered STN: 20010604
Last Updated on STN: 20010604
Entered Medline: 20010531
AB In vitro-selected RNA **aptamers** are potential inhibitors of disease-related macromolecules. Our laboratory previously isolated an RNA **aptamer** that specifically binds to the human transcription factor NF-kappaB. This RNA **aptamer** competitively inhibits DNA binding by NF-kappaB in vitro. In the study presented here, this **aptamer** was tested for binding to the p50 homodimer form of NF-kappaB (p50(2)) in eukaryotic cells using a yeast three-hybrid system. We show that the alpha-p50 RNA **aptamer** selectively binds recombinant p50(2) expressed in yeast, demonstrating in vivo recognition of an in vitro-selected RNA **aptamer** by its protein target. This result suggests that RNA decoys might be used to inhibit the function of DNA-binding proteins in vivo.

38 3168

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 2001:989140 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 500KC
TI Intramers as promising new tools in functional proteomics
AU Famulok M (Reprint); Blind M; Mayer G
CS Univ Bonn, Kekule Inst Organ Chem & Biochem, Gerhard Domagk Str 1, D-53121 Bonn, Germany (Reprint); Univ Bonn, Kekule Inst Organ Chem & Biochem, D-53121 Bonn, Germany; NascaCell GmBH, D-82327 Tutzing, Germany
CYA Germany
SO CHEMISTRY & BIOLOGY, (OCT 2001) Vol. 8, No. 10, pp. 931-939.
Publisher: CURRENT BIOLOGY LTD, 84 THEOBALDS RD, LONDON WC1X 8RR, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 1074-5521.
DT General Review; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 67
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB **Aptamers** are valuable tools for studying numerous aspects of biological processes, opening up new experimental opportunities to analyse the function of a wide range of cellular molecules, Functional RNA molecules can be rapidly selected in vitro from complex combinatorial mixtures of different sequences. Recently, it was shown that in vitro selection processes can be automated: the First generation selection robots will soon mean **aptamers** for several targets can be isolated in parallel within days rather than weeks. **Aptamers** not only exhibit highly specific molecular recognition properties but are also able to modulate the function of their cognate targets in a highly specific manner by agonistic or antagonistic mechanisms. These properties prompted the development of novel technologies to exploit the use of **aptamers** to modulate distinct functions of biological targets.

Recent controlled expression of **aptamers** inside cells demonstrated their impressive potential as rapidly generated intracellular inhibitors of biomolecules. Intracellularly applied **aptamers** are also called 'intramers'. Here we discuss recent developments and strategies for intramer-based technologies that have the potential to greatly facilitate characterisation of unknown protein functions in the context of their natural expression status in vivo. Thus, intramer-based technologies offer many promising applications in functional genomics, proteomics and drug discovery. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 132:322077 CA
TI prepn. of **aptamers** contg. thymidine phosphorodithioates and their binding to nuclear factor-.kappa.B
IN Gorenstein, David G.; Aronson, Judy; Luxon, Bruce; Herzog, Norbert
PA Board of Regents the University of Texas System, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000024404	A1	20000504	WO 1999-US24058	19991026
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1143980	A1	20011017	EP 1999-956560	19991026
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRAI US 1998-105600P P 19981026
WO 1999-US24058 W 19991026

AB The present invention provides a method for concurrent achiral nucleotide modification and amplification using PCR. Provided by this method are NF-kB specific thioaptamers of novel sequence. This invention further provides methods of post-selection **aptamer** modification wherein one or more selected nucleotides of **aptamers** of known sequence are substituted with modified achiral nucleotides, particularly achiral thiophosphate nucleotides, wherein the substitution results in increased nuclease resistance while retaining binding efficiency and selectivity. Thio-substitution of post-selection **aptamers** with specificity for the nuclear factor, **NF-.kappa.B,** produced in accordance with this method have increased binding affinity and specificity in addn. to nuclease resistance. Also provided are methods for fractionating oligonucleotides depending on their degree of thio-substitution by anion exchange chromatog.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 134:189664 CA
TI DNA binding properties of the Arabidopsis floral development protein AINTEGUMENTA
AU Nole-Wilson, Staci; Krizek, Beth A.
CS Department of Biological Sciences, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 29208, USA
SO Nucleic Acids Research (2000), 28(21), 4076-4082

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
PB Oxford University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB The Arabidopsis protein AINTEGUMENTA (ANT) is a member of a plant-specific family of transcription factors (**AP2**/EREBP) that share either one or two copies of an approx. 70 amino acid region called the **AP2** repeat. DNA binding activity has been demonstrated previously for members of this family contg. a single **AP2** repeat. Using an in vitro selection procedure, the DNA binding specificity of the two **AP2** repeat contg. protein ANT was found to be 5'-gCAC(A/G)N(A/T)TcCC(a/g)ANG(c/t)-3'. This consensus site is much longer than sites recognized by proteins contg. a single **AP2** repeat and neither **AP2** repeat of ANT was alone capable of binding to the selected sequences, suggesting that both **AP2** repeats make DNA contacts. ANT binds to these DNA sequences as a monomer but a higher order complex is also obsd. at high protein concns. The ANT consensus site shows some similarity to the C-repeat/DRE elements bound by proteins that contain a single **AP2** repeat, and we find that ANT binds weakly to such sites. We propose a model in which each **AP2** repeat of ANT contacts adjacent sites within the consensus sequence. Our results suggest that the **AP2** repeat can be utilized in different ways for DNA binding.
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 2000077846 MEDLINE
DN 20077846 PubMed ID: 10612599
TI **Aptamers** containing thymidine 3'-O-phosphorodithioates: synthesis and binding to nuclear factor-kappaB.
AU Yang X; Fennewald S; Luxon B A; Aronson J; Herzog N K; Gorenstein D G
CS Sealy Center for Structural Biology, Department of Human Biological Chemistry & Genetics, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, 77555-1157, USA.
NC 1CO6CA59098 (NCI)
AI27744 (NIAID)
SO BIOORGANIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS, (1999 Dec 6) 9 (23) 3357-62.
Journal code: C8B; 9107377. ISSN: 0960-894X.
QP501 .B7
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200001
ED Entered STN: 20000124
Last Updated on STN: 20000124
Entered Medline: 20000113
AB **Aptamers** targeting NF-kappaB containing thymidine 3'-O-phosphorodithioates in selected positions of an oligonucleotide duplex were synthesized. Binding affinities to NF-kappaB varied with the number and positions of the dithioate backbone substitutions. One of the **aptamers** showed specific binding to a single NF-kappaB dimer in cell culture extracts.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3
AN 1999:174859 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900174859
TI Selection and characterization of an RNA decoy for transcription factor NF-kappaB.
AU Lebruska, Lori L.; Maher, L. James, III (1)
CS (1) Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Mayo Foundation, 200 First St., S.W., Guggenheim 16, Rochester, MN, 55905 USA

SO Biochemistry, (March 9, 1999) Vol. 38, No. 10, pp. 3168-3174.
ISSN: 0006-2960.
DT Article
LA English
AB Despite their chemical similarity, DNA and RNA sequences typically adopt very different structures within cells and are recognized by different proteins. However, a few interesting examples of proteins with dual specificity for DNA and RNA have previously been noted. These observations raise the possibility that RNA surrogates might be identified for many transcription factors that normally bind DNA. As an initial test of this novel concept, we used in vitro selection to isolate a small RNA **aptamer** that binds with nanomolar affinity to human transcription factor NF-kappaB, a key regulator of inflammation, HIV-1 gene expression, and apoptosis. Selected RNAs contain a 31-nucleotide core domain that was shown by mutation and deletion analyses to be necessary and sufficient for NF-kappaB binding. Neither DNA nor 2'-O-methyl RNA analogues of the **aptamer** bound NF-kappaB. The results of competition experiments demonstrate that binding of the RNA **aptamer** blocks the ability of NF-kappaB to bind duplex DNA. Expression of this **aptamer** structure within heterologous nuclear RNA transcripts may provide a new strategy to inhibit NF-kappaB function in vivo. **Aptamers** that inhibit transcription factors might be useful in a variety of applications.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 1999:672823 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 230HU
TI Antisense strategies: functions and applications in immunology
AU Varga L V; Toth S; Novak I; Falus A (Reprint)
CS SEMMELWEIS UNIV MED, DEPT GENET CELL & IMMUNOBIOL, H-1085 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY (Reprint); SEMMELWEIS UNIV MED, DEPT GENET CELL & IMMUNOBIOL, H-1085 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
CYA HUNGARY
SO IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, (3 AUG 1999) Vol. 69, No. 2, pp. 217-224.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0165-2478.
DT General Review; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 43
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The ability to manipulate gene expression by means of exogenously administered oligodeoxynucleotides complementary to specific sequences in the genome is dearly going to impact on many fields of biology and medicine including basic and clinical immunology. Also endogenously generated antisense RNA species are important in regulating gene expression. Antisense RNA has become a widely used tool for analysis of gene function and holds great promise for therapeutic use in the future. Thus, inhibition can take place on different levels (transcription, translation and **aptamer** binding). Avoiding unspecific reactions one has to use controls and well-designed oligonucleotides. Based on the studies described in this review, antisense oligonucleotides hold a great promise as a novel class of therapeutic agents in immunology as well as in oncology, neurology and viral infections.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 129:117842 CA
TI G-rich oligonucleotides binding transcription factors involved in inflammatory responses for the treatment of inflammatory disease
IN Tam, Robert
PA ICN, Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9829430	A1	19980709	WO 1997-US23927	19971219
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9857200	A1	19980731	AU 1998-57200	19971219
	EP 968226	A1	20000105	EP 1997-953460	19971219
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1242775	A	20000126	CN 1997-181056	19971219
	BR 9714438	A	20000321	BR 1997-14438	19971219
	JP 2002512599	T2	20020423	JP 1998-530233	19971219
	NO 9903170	A	19990825	NO 1999-3170	19990625
PRAI	US 1996-34509P	P	19961227		
	WO 1997-US23927	W	19971219		

AB Oligonucleotides that specifically bind to the DNA binding site of proteins such as **Sp1** and **Sp1**-related proteins involved in the regulation of expression of genes for costimulatory mols. such as CD28 and cytokines such as IL-2 and GMCSF are described. The oligonucleotides have at least two G-rich sequences of 3-4 bases sepd. by 3-6 nucleotides. These oligonucleotides compete with the endogenous sites binding these regulatory proteins of genes for involved in the regulation of T-cell activation. This serves to modulate gene expression by preventing transcription of the gene. **Aptamers** are administered to provide therapies for diseases which involve aberrant T-cell activation such as psoriasis, Type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune uveitis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's and ulcerative colitis), and septic shock and to regulate normal T-cell activation such as in allograft rejection.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 1998:235158 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: ZA970
TI Biochemistry and molecular genetics 1997
AU Buchner J (Reprint); Seckler R
SO NACHRICHTEN AUS CHEMIE TECHNIK UND LABORATORIUM, (FEB 1998) Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 182-195.
Publisher: WILEY-V C H VERLAG GMBH, POSTFACH 10 11 61, D-69451 WEINHEIM, GERMANY.
ISSN: 0341-5163.
DT General Review; Journal
LA German
REC Reference Count: 214

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 4
AN 1996:456863 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699179219
TI Dissecting protein:protein interactions between transcription factors with an RNA **aptamer**.
AU Tian, Yu; Adya, Neeraj; Wagner, Susanne; Giam, Chou-Zen; Green, Michael

R.; Ellington, Andrew D. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Chem., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405 USA
SO RNA (New York), (1995) Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 317-326.
ISSN: 1355-8382. QP623.R52
DT Article
LA English
AB Nucleic acid **aptamers** isolated from random sequence pools have generally proven useful at inhibiting the interactions of nucleic acid binding proteins with their cognate nucleic acids. In order to develop reagents that could also be used to study protein:protein interactions, we have used in vitro selection to search for RNA **aptamers** that could interact with the transactivating protein Tax from human T-cell leukemia virus. Tax does not normally bind to nucleic acids, but instead stimulates transcription by interacting with a variety of cellular transcription factors, including the cyclic AMP-response element binding protein (CREB), **NF-kappa-B**, and the serum response factor (SRF). Starting from a pool of greater than 10-13 different RNAs with a core of 120 random sequence positions, RNAs were selected for their ability to be co-retained on nitrocellulose filters with Tax. After five cycles of selection and amplification, a single nucleic acid species remained. This **aptamer** was found to bind Tax with high affinity and specificity, and could disrupt complex formation between Tax and CREB. Further assays revealed that the RNA could also disrupt complex formation between Tax and **NF-kappa -B**, but not with SRF. The differential effects of our **aptamer** probe on protein:protein interactions suggest a model for how the transcription factor binding sites on the surface of the Tax protein are organized. This model is consistent with data from a variety of other studies.

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.36	-2.36

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